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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 8 of its resolution 60/95 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that have ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

* A/61/50 and Corr.1.

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Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty[a] August 2005-May 2006

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a). Activities relating to Annex 2 States			
Australia	August 2005-May 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia urged **China**[b] to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible, emphasizing that, as an Annex 2 State and a nuclear weapon State, China had a special role to play.	
	August 2005-May 2006	The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote to his Indonesian counterpart to encourage ratification of the Treaty by **Indonesia** at the earliest possible opportunity.	
	August 2005-March 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Special Representative of Ratifying States (Article XIV Conference Special Representative), for his visit to **Indonesia** from 1 to 4 March 2006 to discuss prospects for Indonesian ratification.	
	August 2005-May 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia urged **Pakistan** to consider signing the Treaty to build international confidence in relation to Pakistan's nuclear programme.	

[a] The report includes activities that have been completed (i.e., that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting entry into force of the Treaty.
[b] Names of targeted States or of forums in which the activities were undertaken are in bold type.

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	August 2005-March 2006	Through its Minister for Foreign Affairs who wrote to his counterpart in **Viet Nam** and the Australian Mission in Hanoi, Australia took a leading role in encouraging Viet Nam to ratify the Treaty.[c]	
	21-23 September 2005	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia supported the Article XIV Conference Special Representative by arranging, on the margins of the Article XIV Conference, appointments with **China** and **Viet Nam**.	
Austria	20 October 2005	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria stressed the importance of entry into force of the Treaty with the **Egyptian** Minister for Foreign Affairs during his bilateral visit to Vienna.	
	27 March 2006	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria stressed the importance of entry into force of the Treaty with **Indonesia** on the occasion of the European Union (EU) Troika-Indonesia Ministerial Meeting.	
Brazil	August 2005-May 2006	Brazil has consistently reiterated to **Annex 2 States** that have not yet signed and or ratified the Treaty the importance of doing so and of promoting its immediate entry into force.	
Canada	September 2005	Canada's Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote letters to his counterparts in those **Annex 2 States** that have yet to ratify the Treaty, urging their Governments to do so as soon as possible.	

[c] Viet Nam ratified the Treaty on 10 March 2006.

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Finland	August 2005-May 2006	In its contacts with those **Annex 2 States** that have not yet signed and/or ratified, Finland has continued to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
France	August 2005-May 2006	France conducted regular discussions with **Annex 2 States** that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance France attaches to entry into force of the Treaty. Such bilateral démarches were, for instance, carried out with **Egypt** and **Viet Nam.**	
Germany	October-December 2005	Germany conducted diplomatic démarches in **China, Colombia,** the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Indonesia, Israel** and **Pakistan**, stressing the importance it attaches to the Treaty, and called upon those States to sign and/or ratify it.	
Japan	August 2005-May 2006	In bilateral consultations, Japan urged those **Annex 2 States** which have not yet ratified the Treaty, such as **China** and the **United States of America**, to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	March 2006	Japan invited three Government officials from **Viet Nam**, prior to the ratification of the Treaty by that country, to visit International Monitoring System facilities and exchange views with relevant parties in Japan.	
Latvia	August 2005-May 2006	Latvia continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through bilateral contacts with **Annex 2 States**.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Lithuania	August 2005-May 2006	During bilateral meetings, Lithuania used every opportunity to urge States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty (including **Annex 2 States**) to do so.	
Morocco	August 2005-May 2006	Morocco seized every opportunity to urge all **Annex 2 States** that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so, thus bridging an important gap in the international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime.	
Netherlands	August 2005-May 2006	The former Ambassador of the Netherlands in Vienna was appointed as the Article XIV Conference Special Representative to assist the Article XIV Conference coordinating State in promoting early entry into force of the Treaty, including **Annex 2 States**. The activities of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative, whose term was extended to September 2007, are sponsored by the Netherlands.	
	August 2005-May 2006	The Netherlands underlined to **Annex 2 States**, on several bilateral occasions, the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force. For instance, the Prime Minister of the Netherlands stressed during his visit to **Indonesia** on 7 and 8 April 2006, the importance of the Treaty.	
Norway	August 2005-May 2006	Norway has continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through **bilateral contacts, public statements and joint declarations**.	
Russian Federation	January 2006	In close collaboration with the Article XIV Coordinator and the Article XIV Conference Special Representative, the Russian Federation made démarches to urge **Indonesia** and **Viet Nam** to ratify the Treaty as early as possible.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	30 March 2006	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation issued a press release, in connection with the ratification of the Treaty by Viet Nam, underlining the need for the international community to further support it and calling upon those States (including **Annex 2 States**) that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so without delay.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	August 2005-May 2006	The United Kingdom maintained regular bilateral contacts with all **Annex 2 States**, and continued to take every suitable opportunity in such contacts to promote the Treaty and to stress the importance the United Kingdom attaches to its early entry into force, e.g. most recently the United Kingdom conducted a bilateral démarche with Indonesia to encourage **Indonesia** to ratify the Treaty.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (b). Activities relating to non-Annex 2 States			
Australia	August 2005-May 2006	The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote to his counterparts in **Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga** and **Tuvalu** to encourage ratification of the Treaty at the earliest opportunity.	Australian Missions in these countries are following up on the letters.
	25-28 October 2005	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia played a key role in facilitating the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's attendance of the Pacific Islands Forum meeting held in Port Moresby, in order to encourage those Forum members (**the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga** and **Tuvalu**) and observer (**Timor-Leste**) that have not yet ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible.	
	8-11 February 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia played a key role in facilitating the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's attendance at the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) meeting held in Port of Spain, in order to encourage those CARICOM members (**Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** and **Trinidad and Tobago**) and the **Dominican Republic** that have not yet signed/ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible.	The Australian High Commissioner in Port of Spain, who is accredited to the members of CARICOM, is following up with non-ratifying States to urge them to do so as soon as possible.

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	21-23 September 2005	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia supported the Article XIV Conference Special Representative by arranging, on the margins of the Article XIV Conference, appointments with **11 non-Annex-2 States** that have yet to ratify the Treaty.	
Austria	22 April 2006	The State Secretary of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed the importance of entry into force of the Treaty with **Armenia** on the occasion of the EU Troika-Armenia Ministerial Meeting.	
	15 May 2006	Austria stressed the importance of entry into force of the Treaty at the **Gulf Cooperation Council** Meeting.	
Canada	September 2005	Canada's Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote letters to his counterparts in those **non-Annex-2 States** that have yet to ratify the Treaty, urging their Governments to do so as soon as possible.	
France	August 2005-May 2006	France conducted regular discussions with **non-Annex-2 States** that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty. Such bilateral démarches were, for instance, carried out with **Burundi, Cameroon,**[d] **Cape Verde,**[e] **the Central African Republic, Chad, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Mauritius, the Republic of Moldova** and **Sao Tomé and Principe**.	
Latvia	August 2005-May 2006	Latvia continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through bilateral contacts with **non-Annex-2 States**.	

[d] Cameroon ratified on 6 February 2006.
[e] Cape Verde ratified on 1 March 2006.

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Lithuania	August 2005-May 2006	During bilateral meetings, Lithuania used every opportunity to urge States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty (including **non-Annex-2 States**) to do so.	
Morocco	August 2005-May 2006	Morocco seized every opportunity to urge all **non-Annex-2 States** that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so, thus bridging an important gap in the international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime.	
Netherlands	August 2005-May 2006	The former Ambassador of the Netherlands in Vienna was appointed as the Article XIV Conference Special Representative to assist the Article XIV Conference coordinating State in promoting early entry into force of the Treaty. The activities of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative, whose term was extended to September 2007, are sponsored by the Netherlands and include outreach to **non-Annex-2 States**.	
	August 2005-May 2006	The Netherlands underlined to **non-Annex-2 States**, on several bilateral occasions, the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force.	
Norway	August 2005-May 2006	Norway has continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through **bilateral contacts, public statements and joint declarations**.	
Russian Federation	January 2006	The Russian Federation, in close collaboration with the Article XIV Coordinator and Article XIV Conference Special Representative, made démarches to urge **Cuba** to ratify the Treaty as early as possible.	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	30 March 2006	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation issued a **press release** in connection with the ratification of the Treaty by Viet Nam, underlining the need for the international community to further support the Treaty and calling upon those States that have yet to sign and/or ratify it to do so without delay.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	August 2005-May 2006	The United Kingdom maintained regular bilateral contacts with all **non-Annex-2 States**, and continued to take every suitable opportunity to promote the Treaty and its universalization in such contacts.	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a). Global			
Australia	21-23 September 2005	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia led the preparations of, and chaired the 2005 Article XIV Conference, held in New York.	The Conference was attended by a record number of 117 States, which demonstrated the continuing widespread international commitment to the Treaty. The declaration of the Conference emphasized the importance of the Treaty as a vital non-proliferation and disarmament instrument and called upon all States (especially Annex 2 States) that have not yet done so, to ratify it as soon as possible.
	21-23 September 2005	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia supported the Article XIV Conference Special Representative by arranging, on the margins of the Article XIV Conference, appointments with 13 non-ratifying States, including **China** and **Viet Nam**.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	8 December 2005	Australia voted in favour of the draft resolution entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*,[f] adopted as General Assembly resolution 60/95.[g]	
Brazil	8 December 2005	Brazil voted in favour of the draft resolution entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*, adopted as General Assembly resolution 60/95.	
Canada	September 2005	Canada and other States successfully lobbied for the addition of a new measure to the Final Declaration of the 2005 Article XIV Conference, which urged **Annex 2 States** to consider ratifying the Treaty in a coordinated manner as a confidence-building measure in regions of tension.	
	8 December 2005	Canada sponsored the draft resolution entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*, which was adopted as **General Assembly** resolution 60/95.	
	8 December 2005	Canada voted in favour of the draft resolution entitled *Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons*. The resolution, which calls for early ratification of the Treaty by all States that have not yet ratified it, was adopted as **General Assembly** resolution 60/65.[h]	

[f] Titles of resolutions are in italics.

[g] There were four abstentions (Colombia, India, Mauritius and the Syrian Arab Republic) and one vote against (the United States).

[h] There were seven abstentions (Bhutan, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Myanmar and Pakistan) and two votes against (India and the United States).

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	8 December 2005	Canada voted in favour of the draft resolution entitled *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments*. It calls for early ratification of the Treaty by all States that have not yet ratified it, and was adopted by the **General Assembly** (resolution 60/56).[1]	
Finland	August 2005-May 2006	In relevant **multilateral forums**, Finland has continued to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	21-23 September 2006	In its capacity as outgoing Article XIV Coordinator, Finland presented a progress report on cooperation to facilitate entry into force of the Treaty at the **2005 Article XIV Conference** held in New York.	
France	August 2005-May 2006	In relevant **multilateral forums** (e.g., **United Nations, Conference on Disarmament**), France seized every opportunity to promote entry into force of the Treaty.	
Japan	21-23 September 2005	Japan sent a high-level representative to the **Article XIV Conference** held in New York, and called upon all States which have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty for early ratification.	

[1] There were twenty abstentions (Albania, Australia, Belarus, Bhutan, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovenia, Spain and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and five votes against (France, India, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States). Prior to the vote on the whole text of the resolution, operative paragraph 4 was put to a separate vote and was retained by 158 votes to two (India and Israel), with eleven abstentions (Australia, Bhutan, Cameroon, France, Jamaica, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States).

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	8 December 2005	Japan submitted the draft resolution entitled *Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons*. It calls for early ratification of the Treaty by all States that have not yet signed or ratified it, and was adopted by the **General Assembly** as resolution 60/65.	
Latvia	August 2005-May 2006	Latvia has continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through **public statements** and **joint declarations**.	
Lithuania	August 2005-May 2006	In relevant **international forums**, Lithuania urged States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
Morocco	21-23 September 2005	At the **2005 Article XIV Conference**, Morocco reiterated through its Minister for Foreign Affairs its confidence in multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and called on those States that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	8 December 2005	Morocco voted in favour of the draft resolution entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*, adopted by the **General Assembly** as resolution 60/95.	
	August 2005-May 2006	Morocco regularly participated in the meetings of the **Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization** and its **subsidiary bodies** as well as in **consultations** aimed at promoting the Treaty's entry into force.	
	August 2005-May 2006	Morocco fully cooperated with the **Provisional Technical Secretariat** in carrying out necessary technical work and subsequent certification at the Midelt auxiliary seismic station.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Netherlands	21-23 September 2005	The Netherlands co-sponsored a seminar organized by the British non-governmental organization, the Verification Research Training and Information Centre, on the technical as well as political aspects of the Treaty, on the margins of the **2005 Article XIV Conference**.	
	August 2005-May 2006	The Netherlands underlined, on **several multilateral occasions**, the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force. For instance, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands requested during the **2005 Article XIV Conference**, that the international community "continue to invest in the Treaty and redouble our efforts to promote its entry into force".	
	August 2005-May 2006	The Netherlands has made funds available to organize information visit programmes and national seminars for experts from States in the African region, Latin America and the Caribbean region and the South-East Asian Pacific and Far-East region.	
Norway	August 2005-May 2006	Norway has continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through **public statements and joint declarations**.	
Republic of Korea	21-23 September 2005	The Republic of Korea participated in the **Article XIV Conference**, held in New York, and adopted its final declaration and measures to promote entry into force of the Treaty.	
Russian Federation	August 2005-May 2006	The Russian Federation supports the initiative to hold the Third Meeting of **Treaty Friends** in September 2006 in New York.	
Turkey	21-23 September 2005	The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey attended and addressed the **2005 Article XIV Conference**.	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	8 December 2005	Turkey voted in favour of the draft resolution entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*, adopted by the **General Assembly** as resolution 60/95.	
	8 December 2005	Turkey voted in favour of the draft resolution entitled *Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons*, adopted by the **General Assembly** as resolution 60/95.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21-23 September 2005	The United Kingdom delivered a statement on behalf of the European Union at the 2005 Article XIV Conference emphasizing the utmost importance the European Union attaches to the earliest possible entry into force of the Treaty.	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (b). Regional			
Australia	23 March 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Article XIV Conference Special Representative for his visit to Brussels to discuss with the **European Commission** issues related to the progress towards the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Brazil	August 2005-May 2006	During its periodical consultations on disarmament and non-proliferation with the **European Union** Troika, Brazil discussed measures to promote entry into force of the Treaty.	
Czech Republic	November 2005	The Czech Republic made a **voluntary contribution** to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization of an equivalent of CZK450,000 (€15,000) devoted to the promotion of the objectives of the Treaty.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Canada	December 2005	Canada agreed to assist Australia, the Coordinating State of the Article XIV Conference, in arranging meetings for the Article XIV Conference Special Representative to promote entry into force of the Treaty in Africa and Latin America.	
France	August 2005-May 2006	Within the framework of the European Union, France supported all initiatives aimed at promoting entry into force of the Treaty.	
Japan	October 2005	Japan invited 12 experts from developing countries, including those which have not yet ratified the Treaty, to a **Global Seismological Observation Training Course**, as part of Japan's efforts to promote its entry into force.	
Lithuania	August 2005-May 2006	As a member of the European Union, Lithuania backed the European Union Council Joint Action on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in the area of training and capacity-building and in the framework of the implementation of the European Union Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	
Norway	August 2005-May 2006	Norway has continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through **public statements and joint declarations**.	
Republic of Korea	18-20 October 2005	The Republic of Korea hosted a **Workshop on Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization International Cooperation for States in the SEAPFE region**, in order to promote ratification of the Treaty in the region.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	August 2005-May 2006	The United Kingdom supported all multilateral efforts by the European Union to promote the universalization of the Treaty.	